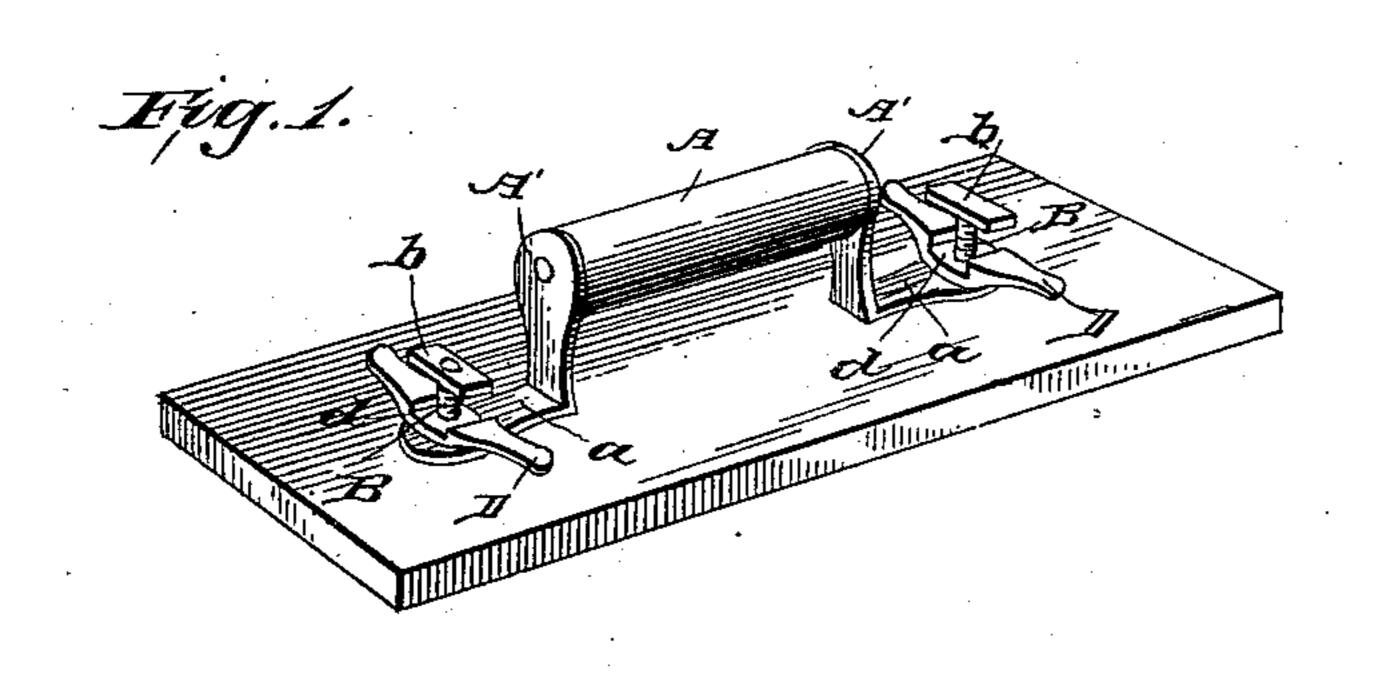
(No Model.)

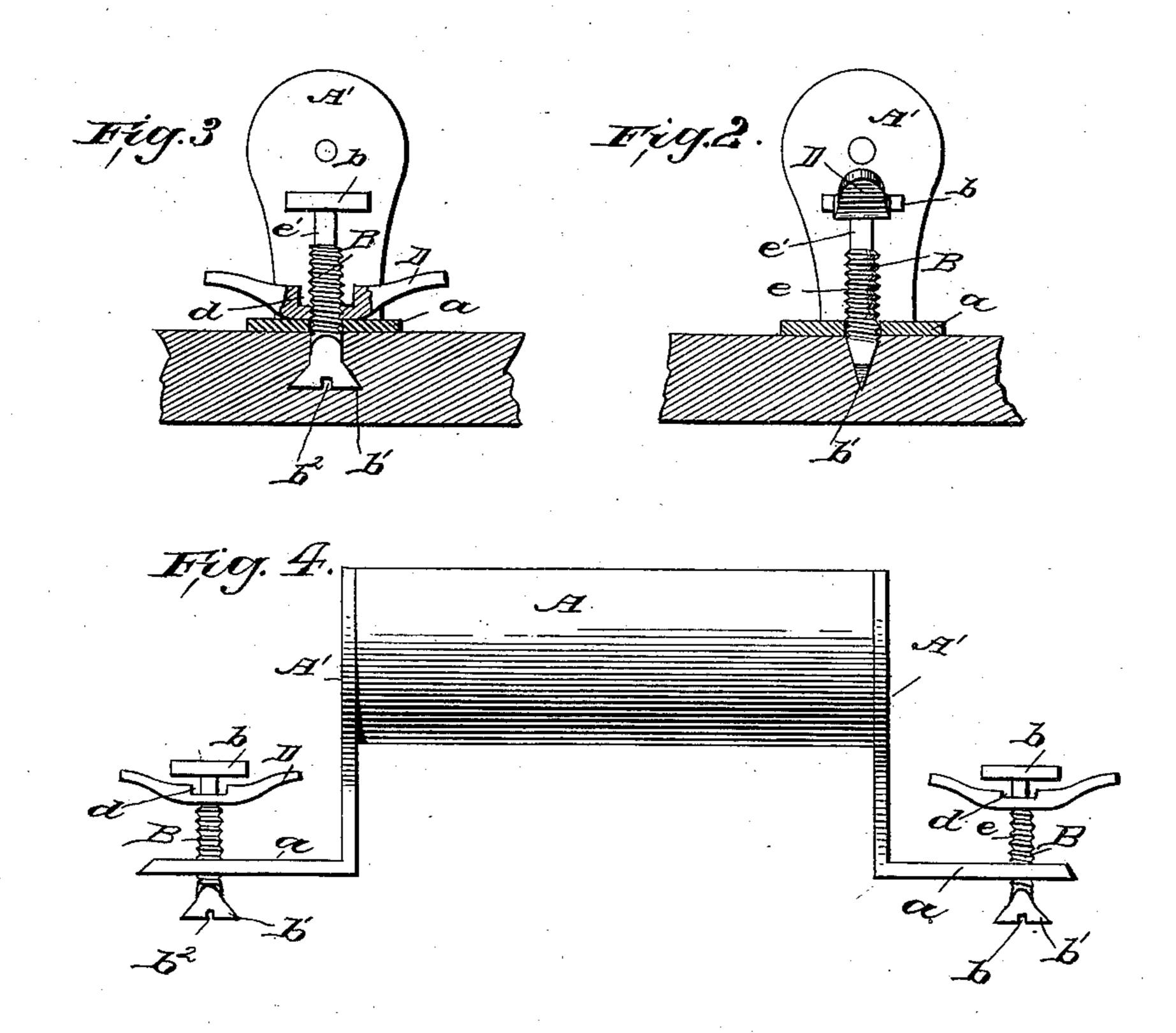
## E. M. VAN DUZER.

MASON'S FLOAT HANDLE.

No. 376,217.

Patented Jan. 10, 1888.





WITNESSES.

W. R. Davis. Ebedgivick INVENTOR: E. M. Van Duzer

ATTORNEVS

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD M. VAN DUZER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## MASON'S FLOAT-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 376,217, dated January 10, 1888.

Application filed August 2, 1887. Serial No. 245,926. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beitknown that I, EDWARD M. VAN DUZER, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Im-5 proved Mason's Float-Handle, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in masons' float-handles, and has for its object to to provide a handle which may be detached from one float and attached to another in a short space of time, and wherein the use of but one tool will be required to make the transfer, which tool is included in every ma-15 son's kit.

The invention consists in providing a mason's float with a detachable handle and in the combination and construction of the several parts of the handle, as will be herainafter 20 fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a float having the handle applied. Fig. 2 is a transverse section illustrating the first step in the attachment, and Fig. 3 is a similar view illustrating the complete attachment. Fig. 4 is a ,o side elevation of the detached handle.

It is the prime object of the present invention to provide a handle which may be readily and expeditiously detached from a mason's float when said float is unfit for use, and at-35 tached to a new one by any workman at any place; and the special purpose of the invention is to provide, first, a means whereby a mason may economize in supplying tools, and, secondly, wherein a new float may be quickly 40 and efficiently constructed from a rectangular board of suitable size.

In carrying out the invention the handle is constructed with the usual grip, A, and standards A', having ears  $\alpha$ , integral with one end, 45 extending outward at right angles, which ears are apertured between the ends and the standards.

A screw, B, having a reduced end portion, e', passes loosely through the aperture in each 50 ear, and is provided above said ear with a winged lock-nut, D, having a centrally-rect-

angular recess, d, produced in the upper surface, purposed to receive the rectangular head b of the screw B, secured upon the same above the nut to act in the capacity of a wrench or 55 lever to turn the screw. The other end of the screw B is flattened and beveled upon opposite sides to form the wide cutting-edge b', which edge is wider than the diameter of the aperture in the ear a, and is provided cen- 60

trally with a transverse slot,  $b^2$ .

In operation the ears a are placed in position upon the strip of board adapted to constitute the float, and the flattened end of the screw is placed parallel with the grain of the 65 wood, and by means of a hammer or other equivalent article the said flattened end is driven in the wood, as shown in Fig. 2. The lock nut is thereupon carried upward upon the threaded surface e of the screw to the 70 plain reduced surface e', intervening said threaded surface and the head b, and turned until the recess d aligns the screw-head. The lock-nut is now carried farther upward until the head of the screw enters the said recess d, 75 and the lock-nut, by means of the attached wings, is then turned until the screw has made a quarter-revolution, carrying the flattened end d' at right angles to the grain of the wood. The screw is thereby wedged in the wood, as 30. shown in Fig. 3, by the flattened end, and also by the fibers of the wood crowded in the slot  $b^2$ . To prevent the screws from turning, the lock-nuts are screwed down to a bearing upon the ears a, as shown in Fig. 1.

It will be observed that in the application of the handle the only tool required is a hammer, for which, if notathand, an equivalent can at most times be found.

I do not confine myself to the special use of 90 the handle as above set forth, as the locking device and handle or equivalent may be employed in connection with any article in which the screw can be driven and turned, requiring a readily-detachable or an inter- 95 changeable handle.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a screw having a 100 polygonal head, a smooth reduced surface below said head, and a flattened end of a lock-nut

provided with a polygonal recess adapted to receive said head, substantially as herein set forth.

2. The combination, with a screw having a polygonal head, a smooth reduced surface below said head, and a flattened cutting end, of a winged lock-nut provided with a polygonal recess adapted to receive said head, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

a reduced smooth surface below said head, and a flattened beveled cutting end, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose

herein set forth.

cess in the upper face adapted to receive the head of a screw, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

5. The combination, with a screw having a polygonal head and a reduced surface below 20 said head, of a lock-nut provided with a polygonal head adapted to receive said head, and means for rotating said nut, substantially as shown and described.

6. The combination, with a handle, of a 25 screw having a polygonal head, a smooth reduced surface below said head, and a flattened cutting end, and a lock-nut provided with a polygonal recess in the upper face thereof, substantially as shown and described.

## EDWARD M. VAN DUZER.

Witnesses:

J. F. ACKER, Jr., C. SEDGWICK.